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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/652,343	08/29/2003	Darrell L. Thompson	CP-0721-03	1294
7590	06/20/2006		EXAMINER	
Richard J. Hammond 5218 Riverbend Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA 70820			FULLER, ERIC B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1762	

DATE MAILED: 06/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/652,343	THOMPSON ET AL.
	Examiner Eric B. Fuller	Art Unit 1762

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boldt (US 5,544,972) in view of Watanabe et al. (US 4,861,378).

Boldt teaches the claimed process in column 2, line 50, to column 3, line 55. The reference fails to teach the di-carboxylic acid, but does teach that "most commercially available organic and inorganic, volatile or nonvolatile acids can be used" (column 3, lines 55-59). The reference exemplifies acetic acid (a mono-carboxylic acid) and citric acid (a tri-carboxylic acid) (column 3, lines 60-63). Watanabe teaches that malonic acid is a commercially available acid and is of comparable strength to citric acid (column 5, lines 1-15). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to use malonic acid in the process taught by Boldt. By doing so, one would have a reasonable expectation of success, as Boldt teaches that most commercially available acids, including poly-carboxylic acids, are suitable and Watanabe teaches that malonic acid is commercially available and is of comparable strength to the other acids disclosed in Boldt.

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boldt (US 5,544,972) in view of Nakai et al. (US 5,830,627).

Boldt teaches the claimed process in column 2, line 50, to column 3, line 55. The reference fails to teach the di-carboxylic acid, but does teach that “most commercially available organic and inorganic, volatile or nonvolatile acids can be used” (column 3, lines 55-59). The reference additionally teaches that acetic acid (a mono-carboxylic acid) is preferred because it is highly volatile and citric acid (a tri-carboxylic acid) is preferred because it is odorless (column 4, lines 6-11). Nakai teaches that malonic acid is a commercially available acid and is also odorless (column 85, lines 50-52). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to use malonic acid in the process taught by Boldt. By doing so, one would have a reasonable expectation of success, as Boldt teaches that most commercially available acids, including poly-carboxylic acids, are suitable and selects the acid based on its odorless quality while Nakai teaches that malonic acid is commercially available and is odorless.

Conclusion

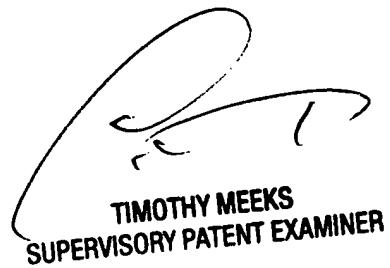
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric B. Fuller whose telephone number is (571) 272-1420. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays through Thursdays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Meeks, can be reached on (571) 272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



EBF



TIMOTHY MEEKS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER